

## The Chicago Eagle.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

HENRY F. DONOVAN.

An Independent Political Newspaper,  
Fearless and Truthful.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.00 PER YEAR

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
HENRY F. DONOVAN, Editor and Proprietor,  
204 Teutonic Building,  
S. E. Corner Washington St. and Fifth Ave.Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill.,  
as second-class matter.LARGEST  
WEEKLY CIRCULATION  
IN CHICAGO.

## NOTICE.

The Eagle can be ordered at Charles Macdonald & Co.'s literary emporium and book store, 55 Washington street, L. H. Jackson's periodical and news depot, 95 Clark street, Robt. E. Burke's book, stationery, periodical and newspaper depot, 349 Division street, and at all first-class news stands throughout the West.

## MORE ARISTOCRACY.

Almost 30,000 government employees were brought with one sweep under the protection of the civil service Thursday by the issuance of an order by President Cleveland making a general revision of civil-service rules. The order is the most important since the inauguration of the system more than a decade ago. It takes effect immediately. Its practical extent is the classification of all government employees below the rank of those subject to nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate and above the grades of laborers or workmen, with a few exceptions. The order has long been in contemplation and its promulgation is the result of an immense amount of correspondence and conference between the President, the civil-service commissioners and the heads of the various departments.

The new rules add 23,000 positions to the classified list, increasing the number of classified positions from 55,736 to 78,736. The number of classified places which are excepted from examination has been reduced from 2,060 to 775, being mainly positions as cashiers in the customs, postal and internal revenue services. Indians employed in minor capacities in the Indian service are necessarily put in the excepted list. Almost all of the positions in Washington which have heretofore been excepted have been included in the competitive list. The only classified positions in Washington which will be excepted from examination under the new rules will be private secretaries or confidential clerks (not exceeding two) to the President and to the head of each of the eight executive departments. No positions will hereafter be subject to non-competitive examination, except in the cases of Indians employed in a teaching capacity in the Indian service.

## CHANGES IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The movements in the Upper Nile country show the changes that have taken place in the Egyptian army. At the time Gen. Hicks and his 10,000 troops were defeated his force consisted of Egyptian fellahin, poorly disciplined and wanting in courage. Long continued abuses had made it ineffective. The brutality of the native officers had made military service dreaded, and the advance on the Sudan was without heart. The officers of the old army were selected on no fixed principle, and there was no provision for the comfort of the privates. Sometimes they received the little pay promised them, but more frequently the officers confiscated it—if it happened to be short of funds, which was usually the case. Such were the troops vanquished by the Mahdi. The engagement in Ghinnis in 1885, where Gen. Wolseley was in command, was the first check to the Sudanese, flushed with the victory at Khartoum, and it was largely due to the "black" troops from above Khartoum, who, as part of the Egyptian forces, repulsed themselves on their old-time oppressors. These men now comprise a large part of the Khedive's forces. Against the old army were opposed the legions of the Mahdi, zealous in the belief their leader was inspired, of ferocious courage, and indifference to all danger. Now the Egyptian army is thoroughly trained. Many of the officers are Englishmen, and it has proved its efficacy on many a hard-fought field around Wady Halfy. The new army is the creation mainly of Sir Evelyn Wood, and its present condition is due to the English officers. In fact they have changed the character of the nation so far as it is involved in the conduct of war. A large part of the force is now

made up of the "black" men, the hereditary foes of the Sudanese and good fighters. Most of the tribes that followed the Mahdi to victory have been alienated by the oppressive acts of his successor, who is sure of the devotion of only a small part of the provinces.

## THE LATE BARON HIRSCH.

Though Baron Maurice de Hirsch was of distinguished ancestry and the inheritor of great wealth, his memory will be revered for what he was and what he did. The world cannot but admire the genius of a man who had his phenomenal grasp of great affairs, who could seize opportunities before they were conceived by the ordinary mind, and who could go unerringly to the accomplishment of stupendous undertakings in which millions were involved. But it was not this rare power that insured the lasting fame of Baron Hirsch. The true nobility of the man appeared in his intense sympathy for the poor, the unfortunate and the oppressed, which found eloquent expression in the gift of millions for their relief. He was a munificent giver, but without ostentation and without thought less worthy than that of ameliorating the condition of his afflicted race. His philanthropy was on the same magnificent scale as his operations in the business world and the ability that guided the one was only outshone by the unselfish charity that prompted the other. The death of his son may have been the chastening affliction that stirred the heart of the father to deeds of mercy and humanity; but the man who could be so moved possessed all the innate virtues so admired in the career of the dead baron. The man who would give forty millions to one good cause and make two continents the beneficiaries of his bounty, deserved all the prosperity that came to him, and left a lesson that the rich men of the world should take to themselves. There could be no greater worldly happiness than he enjoyed in the consciousness of duty done and the blessings his charity invoked.

## ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS.

While the question of applying an educational test to all immigration is before Congress the following brief table shows the necessity for adopting some such measure of self-protection against that coming from Italy: Italian immigration to March 31, this year, 13,946; illiterates in same, 7,001; per cent. of illiterates among Italians, 50.2. But a worse exhibit than this appears from the manifests of 3,174 immigrants over 14 years of age arriving at the port of New York during April, 1890, on four steamers from Genoa and Naples. The examination and analysis yielded the following startling information: Total immigrants examined, 3,174; percentage of males, 80.2; percentage of females, 19.8; total illiterates, 2,147; per cent. illiterate, 67.6; percentage male illiteracy, 68.5; percentage female illiteracy, 75.7. Of this mass of undesirable immigrants only 107, or 0.2 per cent., were debarred under existing immigration laws. In the face of such facts as these will anyone say that we ought not to apply an educational test to all immigrants? The man who cannot read and write the language of the country he leaves is not fit for citizenship in the country to which he brings nothing but his ignorance and misery.

## NOTED ENGLISHMAN DEAD.

Thomas Hughes is dead. No good American should be indifferent to the fact, for America never had a better friend than he. Throughout our civil war he battled steadfastly against the hostility to the Union cause, then so strangely prevalent in English society. Visiting this country at a later date, he entered into cordial relations with our men of letters, particularly Lowell. Probably none of his many benevolent enterprises was closer to his heart than the planting of an English settlement at Rugby, in Tennessee, in which his was the moving spirit. In his own country he was respected as a jurist, as a public man, as a student of social questions and of history. But his strongest claim on all English-speaking people is one which young readers will doubtless be very ready to acknowledge. He wrote "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford." It is hardly too much to say that in the first of these books he set the pace for all writers of stories for the young who have followed him. Indeed, it may be said that he opened up a new field of healthy and helpful literature for boys and girls. Who that has ever read the book—and what man or boy of us all has not?—will ever forget Tom, or Harry East, or Arthur; or the football match, or the fight; or the great Dr. Arnold, revered alike by the hero and the author? How to preach and yet not be prosy, how to put real life into their books, and not mere abstractions of youthful vice or virtue—this is what Thomas Hughes taught to writers for the young. For this he should have the heartiest gratitude of boys of all ages who speak the English tongue.

## A NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

A young man who recently made an assignment in Boston, owing \$70,000 and without any visible assets, seems to possess all the necessary qualifications for a Napoleon of finance. He induced the leading business houses of Boston to sell him large bills of goods, and, after buying expensive jewelry, hall clocks, cigars, carriages and clothes and filling his house with costly furniture, transferred all this property to his wife, made an assignment and assured his creditors that he "would try to settle with them on a basis of 10 cents on the dollar, if he could get his wife to agree to it." Several misguided gentlemen who have got into trouble by holding up pedestrians and blowing open safes will see from this Boston episode that they have not yet learned the A B C of progressive, up-to-date robbery.

Some of the railroads, besides rating bicycles as excess baggage and charging for them on a basis of fifty pounds to the machine, are requiring that the wheelmen sign a document releasing the companies from all responsibility

for the loss or damage of wheels. It can safely be left to the judgment of the general public—those who ride wheels and those who don't—whether this is not carrying discrimination to the extreme. At least one general baggage agent frankly says that no railroad has any right to demand a release agreement when money is accepted for transporting a wheel. The justice of this view seems to be obvious. It would be well for the railroad companies to consider whether they are not making a mistake in thus discriminating against the carriage of wheels. The New York railways tried the experiment and now they have the interesting task of fighting a law which demands that bicycles be carried as baggage. It is a significant point for the railways to consider that the passage of the bill was practically forced by the deluge of petitions which swamped the State house at Albany and the chambers of Governor Morton.

Gladstone's mind may be failing, but there is nothing about his general introduction to "The People's Bible History," just issued, to indicate that when it was written he was on the verge of the break-up mentioned in recent cable dispatches. In referring to the conflict that is taking place around the "Banner of the Holy Scriptures" he says that "not only is the circuit of Christianity gaining ground, but that 'force, secular or physical, is accumulated in the hands of Christians in a proportion absolutely overwhelming.' All the elements of Christianity, he continues, have their home within Christian precincts. The art, the literature, the systematized industry, invention and commerce—in one word, the power—of the world are almost wholly Christian." Concerning the text of the Bible, what Mr. Gladstone says will doubtless arouse fresh discussion. Absolute inerrability, he says, of course cannot be maintained. He thinks that God might have made such provision had He seen fit, but this would not have been in keeping with the ordinary conditions of the dispensation under which we live. He notices instances and elements of uncertainty in the strict meaning of the words he sees "bounding, tempering and overruling them all the radiance of the Divine Spirit, which has flooded the Holy Scriptures with a supply of light that our experience, now reaching over several thousand years, has proved to be fully adequate to all the needs of mankind. And this is the rock that may still and ever be justly termed impregnable." There can be no doubt that in the light, the force and the influence proceeding from the Book as a whole lies the best claim and proof of its divine inspiration. Erring in details, its inerrancy lies in its general message to the children of men.

What seems to be reliable information from Berlin is to the effect that the constituents of Rector Ahlwardt, the professional "Jew-baiter," have offered him the sum of five thousand marks to remain in this country. From the standpoint of the subscribers that offer may seem to be fair, but the idea is not likely to be popular on this side of the Atlantic. We have already a great surplus of undesirable residents, dumped here, in many instances, by nations and communities that used means somewhat similar to those suggested by Ahlwardt's constituents. We do not want any more such nuisances, yet we may consent to the keeping of Ahlwardt because it might be for the general good. In Germany he was a veritable source of disturbance and a continuing and active annoyance to people who only asked to be let alone; here he will have no status worth talking about and no matter which way he turns he will find the authorities averse to his doctrines and resolved upon the suppression of any attempts he may make to achieve disorder.

A dispatch from Des Moines assures mankind that the Farmer Johnson's philosopher's stone story is no joke. Johnson seriously claims to have discovered that a Crookes' tube ray will transmute a certain kind of base metal into gold. To speak more correctly, what he claims is that he can convert a certain kind of base metal into gold. The metal is sold and the claimant has disclosed this fact by dissolving out the base metal and leaving the pure gold. What the metal is Johnson doesn't tell. That is his secret for all it is worth, which may not be much after he begins to lay in a big stock of the bonanza metal. For another thing, it is not the X ray, but what he calls the Y ray, that does the business. It is not a cathode but an anode ray. All that is now lacking is a Z ray, with power to impart perpetual motion to things, including useful human beings, such as Johnson.

There is an excellent opportunity for some ambitious girl to outshine the numerous American duchesses, countesses and marquises now sojourning in foreign parts. King Alexander, of Serbia, is very anxious to take to wife some rich and handsome damsel from the United States, and as an inducement he proposes to elevate his prospective bride to the ranks of royalty in order that she may be on social equality with his kingly nobs. Then he will expose her with splendid ceremonial and use a portion of the bride's "dowry" in purchasing a nice new crown. It is true Alex. is coarse and brutal in his manners and altogether one of the most disgusting and odious young a person could imagine, but that shouldn't stand in the way where a queen's coronet is to be won, to the everlasting envy of the American duchesses, countesses and marquises aforesaid.

Coincident with the war upon the big theater hats worn by the fair sex comes a counter demand for the elimination of that curious piece of head-gear sported by the men, known as the "plug" hat. Objection is made to this style of covering upon the general grounds of ugliness, lack of comfort and inconvenience, and the points seem to be well taken. This tile, which is constructed on the lines of a tube closed at one end and fitted with a flange at the other, has nothing whatever of artistic or picturesque beauty, and should be relegated to the garret to repose among the cobwebs which festoon the hoopskirts and the bustle of a bygone generation.

The death of Jennie Kimball, who for years controlled Corinne, recalls the fact that her juvenile company was

quite a school for the stage. Besides Corinne—whom she found, the daughter of poor Italians, singing at the age of 5 in the streets, and who now, through inheriting Miss Kimball's fortune, is quite a wealthy woman—she brought out in her company the Dally Brothers, Bob and Dan, and Harry Conner, the Welland Strong of "A Trip to Chinatown." Corinne, by the way, was appearing in "Cinderella" in 1875, and was then advertised as being 8 or 9 years old.

President Diaz devoted a large part of his message to the Mexican Congress to the Monroe doctrine. He explained that Mexico had not felt called upon to define its attitude upon the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. In the absence of such information as was possessed by the United States, now, as that crisis has passed, he expresses the opinion that Mexico should assist the republics of this hemisphere against the attacks of Europe, if such attacks are possible. He suggests that each of these republics should adopt a declaration like that of President Monroe, making it clear that any attempt by a foreign power to curtail the territory or independence or to alter the institutions of any one of the republics would be regarded by the others as an attack upon themselves.

Wm. C. Curtis writes from New York to the Chicago Record: "It is a curious fact that many New-Yorkers, the men who keep their noses on the grindstone, and couldn't go to the World's Fair in 1893 because they had to watch their money bags, have never become fully convinced that civilization has crossed the Allegheny mountains, and that the inhabitants of Iowa, Michigan and Illinois have entirely abandoned breech clouts for breeches. And they associate Western ideas with mere wantonness and failures, without mining enterprises and unprofitable railways, forgetting that most of the schemes in which they have lost money were hatched here in New York, and that many of the ablest bank presidents in this city are Western men."

The Christian faith has been, and is still, very severely and obstinately attacked. How many efforts have been and are still made—how many books, serious or frivolous, able or silly, have been and are spread incessantly in order to destroy it in men's minds? Where has this redoubtable struggle been supported with the greatest energy and success? And where has Christian faith been best defended? There where the reading of the sacred books is a general and assiduous part of public worship; there, where it takes place in the interior of families, and in solitary meditation. It is the Bible, the Bible itself, which combats and triumphs most effectively in the war between incredulity and belief.

The Turkish authorities recently decided that the Epistle to the Galatians was a seditious document, and arrested the colporteur who was selling it. They took the further precaution of calling for a certificate of the author's death, to assure themselves that such dangerous utterances were not recent. Evidently the spirit of Galatians and the disposition that expresses itself in murdering Armenians do not go well together. Were St. Paul at large in the Turkish dominions, the Sultan would tremble.

There is not any virtue the exercise of which, even momentarily, will not impress a new fairness upon the features; nor on them only, but on the whole body the moral and intellectual faculties have operation, for all the movements and gestures, however slight, are different in their modes according to the mind that governs them, and on the gentleness and decision of tight feeling follows grace of action, and, through continuance of this, grace of form.

The English city of Birmingham is the only place in which manufacturing crowns is an industry that may be said to flourish. The trade is principally with Africa, where the numerous kings recently have come to regard a Birmingham crown as a far more elegant emblem of royalty than the stovetop bell which they formerly affected. A serviceable crown, gaudily decorated with imitation precious stones, is sold for as little as five dollars.

True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions. False happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others.

Senator Cullom's idea of favoring the adhesive material on the back of postage stamps so that it will not be repugnant to the taste may be all very well for the people who derive their meals from that source, but to please the general public, the Senator should see to it that stamps are spread with gum that will stick.

If ever the happy time should arrive when we are more interested to discover the excellences of our friends and neighbors than their defects, and more anxious to study their ideals than to insist upon our own, a great impetus will be given to moral progress and to the true and cordial brotherhood of man.

Men who see into their neighbors are very apt to be contemptuous; but men who see through them find something lying behind every human soul, which it is not for them to sit in judgment on or attempt to sneer out of the order of God's manifold universe.

A case has been reported in a New York court in which a Gotham bank charged \$36 interest on a loan of \$25 for three months. The smallness of the interest probably is due to the fact that \$36 was all the money the borrower could raise.

The dispatches tell of a Pennsylvania man who committed suicide to oblige his wife. There is such a thing as being too much of a good fellow. No one can afford to do that often than once in a lifetime.

## ALTGELD IS ALWAYS HONEST

(Continued from page 2.)

whose awful dignity you have offended. If the courts must go into the business of operating railroads, then these absurd notions should be abandoned and the roads held to be in the hands of the receivers just as other roads are held to be in the hands of their owners. It is in connection with bankrupt roads in the hands of a court that most of the outrageous orders of injunctions were issued, during the last two years. These injunctions are outside of the regular machinery of government. So far as they are outside the law, they are usurpations, and where not usurpations they are wrong, for the Constitution has created other machinery to enforce the criminal law. Courts of Chancery were not created for this purpose. Further, they do no good. In Chicago they were issued long in advance of any serious rioting or disturbances; yet they did not prevent the burning of a single freight car, nor the ditching of a single train. Our country has existed for more than a hundred years. During this time all our greatness and our glory have been achieved. Property has been protected, and law and order has been maintained by the machinery established by the Constitution; this machinery has at all times been found to be more than sufficient for every emergency. If both the Constitution and our past experience are now to be disregarded, and the Federal courts are to be permitted to set up this new form of government, then it will be equally proper for the State courts to do so, and we shall soon have government by injunction from head to toe. All of the affairs of life will be regulated, not by law, but by the personal pleasure, prejudice or caprice of a multitude of judges.

Formerly, when a man charged with contempt of court, filed an affidavit purging himself of the contempt—that is, denying it—the matter ended, except that he could be indicted for perjury if he swore to a lie. But after this purging himself he could not be tried for contempt by the very judge whose dignity he was charged with having offended. In other words, when a man denied his guilt he could not be sentenced to prison without a trial by jury. But this protection of the citizen is now brushed away.

The placing of United States troops on active duty in Chicago under the conditions that existed there last summer presents a question of the most far-reaching importance, and should receive the most serious consideration of every patriot and of every man who believes in free institutions. As already shown, they were put there without calling on the local authorities to enforce the law, or making any inquiry as to whether any assistance was needed, and at a time when the local authorities felt they could easily control the situation. While the dates and the facts show that it was done in this case for the purpose of setting a precedent for having the Federal Government take the corporations under its immediate protection, the principle involved is much broader than even this violation of the Constitution, and contemplates the exercise of a power that cannot exist in harmony with republican institutions. This act was an entirely new departure in the history of our government, and a great constitutional writer of the country, in complimenting the President upon having taken this step, speaks of it as a great step taken in constitutional construction and is thankful that it cost so little bloodshed, thus practically stating that this new departure was a violation of the constitution as it had been understood for a century. The old doctrine of State rights is in no way involved. Nobody for a moment questions the supremacy of the Union. But it does involve the question whether, in connection with Federal supremacy, there does not go hand in hand the principle of local self-government. These two principles, i. e., Federal union and local self-government, have for a century been regarded as the foundation upon which the glory of our whole governmental fabric rests. One is just as sacred, just as inviolable, just as important as the other. Without Federal union there must follow anarchy, and without local self-government there must follow despotism. Both are destructive not only of the liberties, but of the higher aspirations and possibilities of a people. The great Civil War settled that we should not have anarchy. It remains to be settled whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the President can, at his pleasure, in the first instance, send troops into any city, town or hamlet in the country, or into any number of cities, towns or hamlets, whenever and wherever he pleases, under pretense of enforcing some law, his judgment, which means his pleasure, being the sole criterion, then there can be no difference whatever in this respect between the powers of the President and those of Emperor William or of the Czar of Russia. Neither of these potentates ever claimed anything more. It is not a question as to whether the President must first get the permission of local authorities before he can interfere, but the question is whether the local and State authorities should first be called to enforce the law and maintain order, using for that purpose such local agencies and forces as the law has created, or whether he can ignore all these and bring a foreign force and station it in any community at pleasure. In this respect Federal civil officers and the Federal army do not stand on the same footing. The Federal civil officers always have acted directly in the matter within their jurisdiction, but the American people, as well as all other free and intelligent people, are jealous of a central military power, hence great precautions have been taken to limit the use of such power, and these limitations have always been recognized in this country, and were recognized by the Attorney General so late as June 16, 1894. Again, the Constitution provides that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authorities, and in all cases where State troops are ordered out they are subject to the control of the local au-

## POLITICAL BULLETIN.

As the various parties nominate candidates The Eagle will add to this standing bulletin, so that the voters may know the names and records of the men seeking their suffrages.

So far the only county ticket in the field is the Republican, so it alone can be published at present.

## Republican County Ticket.

| NAME.           | RUNNING FOR.           | PRESENT OFFICE OR BUSINESS. | RECORD.   |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| C. S. Deneen    | State's Attorney       | Drainage Attorney           | Chronicle office seeker;                                    |
| J. A. Ling      | Clerk Superior Court   | County Commissioner         | Politician.   |
| J. A. Cooke     | Clerk Circuit Court    | Alderman                    | Alderman; politician.                                       |
| George Herz     | Coroner                | Ex-saloonkeeper             | Ex-saloonkeeper.  |
| R. M. Nimons    | Recorder               | Deputy Clerk                | Politician.   |
| John Farich     | County Surveyor        | Engineer and Surveyor       | Business man.   |
| John Kelly      | President County Board | Business man                | President County Board.                                     |
| Nicholas Petrie | County Commissioner    | Saloonkeeper                | Alderman and Co. Com.                                       |
| Adrian Ballard  | County Commissioner    | Alderman                    | Alderman.   |
| J. C. Irwin     | County Commissioner    | Business man                | Business man.   |
| M. A. Garrett   | County Commissioner    | Agent                       | Agent.  |
| F. E. Erickson  | County Commissioner    | West Town Supervisor        | West town clerk & supervisor.                               |
| Louis Black     | County Commissioner    | County Commissioner         | County commissioner.  |
| Fred C. Schmen  | County Commissioner    | Feed                        | Feed business.  |
| E. H. Wright    | County Commissioner    | Clerk                       | Clerk.  |
| T. N. Jamieson  | Clerk Appellate Court  | County Board Employee       | County board employee; county purchasing agent; politician. |

thorities and act under their direction, but the Federal troops ordered to Chicago last summer did not act under any civil officer whether Federal or State. They did not act under the United States Marshal, but directly under orders from military headquarters at Washington, and were subject only to those orders. So far as they acted, at all, it was military government. Local self-government is the very foundation of freedom and of republican institutions, and no people possess this who are subject to have the army patrol their streets and interfere in the affairs of government, acting not under but independently of the local authorities, and do this at the mere discretion of one man, or of a central power that is far away. Such local self-government as would be possible under these conditions may be found all over Russia. We grew great and powerful and won the admiration of the world while proceeding under a different form of government, and if we are to go on in the same line, then the American people must arrest and repulse this Federal usurpation. In all history no power possessed by government was ever allowed to lie dormant long. Either the man or the class soon appeared who, for selfish purposes, proceeded to exercise it. If the acts of the President are to stand unchallenged and thus form a precedent, then we have undergone a complete change in our form of government, and whatever semblance we may keep up in the future, our career as a republic is over. We will have a rapidly increasing central power controlled and dominated by class and by corporate interests. Holding these views and knowing that the law had been enforced, property protected, and order maintained for a whole century by Constitutional agencies, and feeling that the mighty State of Illinois needed neither assistance nor interference from any outside source, I considered it my duty, as the Executive of the State, to protest against the presence of Federal troops under the existing circumstances, and requested their withdrawal, and I herewith submit the correspondence upon that subject.

## Anarchy and the Preservation of Government.

The marked feature of this age has been consolidation. The large concerns swallowing the small ones or destroying them. This done, the large ones formed trusts, thus destroying all competition as to the public and as to labor. They arbitrarily fix the prices of goods on the one hand, and the rate of wages on the other, and neither the public nor the laborer has any remedy. The one is compelled to pay what is asked, for necessity is at his throat; the other is compelled to accept what is offered, for hunger is in his home. The Scotch brigands never had more effective weapons. The amassing of millions under these conditions is an easy matter; and as they grow more powerful, these trusts get beyond the control of the Government. Prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, the laborers of the country are endeavoring to form combinations. They see that standing alone as individuals in the presence of the mighty combinations of capital, they will be ground to atoms. That unless they can meet combination with combination, they and their children must soon be reduced to abject poverty and hopeless slavery, differing from American slavery in this, that while the African had a master who had to feed and in the end to bury him, the white slave will have only a master to take his earnings. Now the men who formed the great combinations of capital are opposed to combinations among laborers, and the Federal courts that have been the special guardians of corporations and combinations seem to be determined to crush labor organizations. Some of these judges, not being content with their decisions, drag their enemies over the land to preach against united action by the toilers. In recent years, the Constitution seems to have become an insurmountable barrier to every measure intended for the protection of the public, while its most plainly expressed provisions for the protection of the liberty and the personal rights of the citizen are blown away with a mere breath. This subversion of the part of the Federal judiciary when dealing with powerful corporations followed by usurpation of power, and the assumption of an awful dignity when dealing with the men who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, is not calculated to create respect for either the law or its machinery, and does tend to create unrest among our people, for it is the height of folly to imagine that the people do not understand the character of these acts. At present the status seems to be this: Combinations of capital against the public and against labor have succeeded, no matter by what means, and the men who accomplished it are now patriots; while combinations among laborers for self-protection have failed, and

the men who advocate it are enemies of society. If these conditions are to continue, then the fate of the American laborer is sealed. He must be reduced to the lowest conditions of existence, and this must destroy that very capital which is now pushing him down; for with the destruction of the purchasing power of the American laborer will disappear our great American market, and whenever this happens—whenever the American laborer, like his brother in the poorer countries of the old world, can only buy a little coarse clothing and some poor food and cannot afford to travel, then many of our great manufacturing and railroad properties will not be worth 50 cents on the dollar. Further, this process must produce discontent, disturbance and hatred, and will increase the expense of watching property, and greatly increase the expense of government, and consequently the taxes. Russians, a government is an expensive business and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. It has always resulted in choking enterprise, and in the end destroying capital. Capital to-day does not seek investment in any country where the laborers are slaves, and where there is an ever present system of police and espionage, for the taxes are destructive and there is no market. Capital seeks those countries where liberty stimulates activity and enterprise. Again, the government is interested in preserving the highest order of citizenship. This is impossible where the laborer is too poor to educate his children, and is kept in the condition of a beast of burden. The spirit of self-preservation alone requires the Government to take notice of these conditions. If the government is impotent in dealing with combinations of capital, then it should at least give the laboring men of the country a fair chance to protect themselves by peaceful means. It will be a sorry day for our country when we shall have only the very rich on the one hand, and a crushed and spiritless poor on the other. These conditions, if not arrested, will change the character of our government, and give us in time a corrupt oligarchy, the worst form of government known to man. For several years there has come from certain classes a loud cry of anarchy intended to cover every man who protested against the destruction of American liberty with obloquy. It was a cry of "stop thief" by a class that apparently wished to direct attention from what it was doing. Even if we had anarchists in our country, they could accomplish nothing, for men in rags never yet destroyed a government. We have our fair share of criminals of every grade and kind, and the law is amply able to deal with these. Our government never has been and is not to-day in the slightest danger from the anarchy of a mob. Our people are loyal, and no government can be found on earth that is stronger than ours in this regard, for it is as yet entrenched in the hearts of our citizens. Half a million men would rush to the defense of the government in our State alone in a day, if it were in the slightest danger from any violence. Our danger lies in another direction. It comes from that corruption, usurpation, insolence and oppression that go hand in hand with vast concentration of wealth, wielded by unscrupulous men; and it behooves every friend of republican institutions to give these things most serious consideration. Being required by the constitution to report the condition of the State, and seeing that the ground is being dug from some of its foundation, I have felt it to be my duty to call attention to it, earnestly hoping that a remedy will be found for all of the evils that threaten us. Let us bear in mind in all we do that we are legislating for one of the greatest States on earth, a State that is yet in its infancy, and has already won the admiration of mankind; a State which if guided by those principles of liberty and true republicanism government ordained by the fathers, must have a career of unparalleled grandeur and glory. Therefore let us build for the centuries.

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